THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 526. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULAR NOTICE.

IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE.

PROBATE DEPARTMENT.

Estate of CHARLES CAWTHORNE, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the above Estate are to present them to the undersigned on or before the eighth day of September, 1860, and all persons having in their possession any Effects, of whatever kind of the late Charles Cawthorne above mentioned, or who are indebted to the above Estate, are hereby required to make immediate delivery or payment to the undersigned.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 9th August, 1860. 25au

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.

tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of KUPPERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPPERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPPERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND's retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
30se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in KANAGAWA on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FINDLAY, in our Firm, ceased *on the 30th ultimo.*

MR. ANGUS J. CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

FLETCHER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm from 1st *July.*

DENT & Co.
6oc Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1se Nagasaki, 26th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves, as *General Commission Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.
15se Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE is a partner in our firm.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept ASSURANCE as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD's and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, HongKong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae. 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew.
1 hampeque of the 1st quality, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.
Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz cases.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.
Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING-LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy.

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPPERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.
North-China Heral Office,
April 16th, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong gue* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons.

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE.
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacquereдware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,.....$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less „ „ $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,.....$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,
UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.
12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These *Lozenges* may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.
20oc London, May, 1860.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to repair copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 *Clement Street, Birmingham,*
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday next, the 29th inst.*, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., on the premises, the following Articles saved from the American Ship *Isaac Bell*, viz :—

1 Liverpool made Life Boat and 6 Oars, 17 Hlf-Brls. Pork, 13 Hlf-Brls. Beef, 1 Case Sardines, 9 Cases Claret, 6 Baskets Champagne, 4 Cases Brandy, 1 Box Raisins, 1 Box Dried Apples, 1 Box Salad Oil, 1 Box Vermicelli, 1 Box Maccaroni, Lot of Marline, 1 Set Signals, 6 Flags, 1 Anchor, Piece Manila Hawser, 4 Sails, 3 Studdingsail Booms, 7 Oars, Lot of Tart Fruits and Pickles, and a Lot of Sundries.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WATSON, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...June 27		Singapore, ...Aug. 3	
Bombay, ...July 16		Hongkong, ... „ 13	
Calcutta, ... „ —		New York.....June 16	
Galle, ... „ 24			

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong..April 25 } Mail received *vid*
„ Shanghai... „ 17 } Marseilles, June6.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SHIP REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 24th Aug. 1860.	*Ending 24th Aug. 1859.*
18.—*Max.* 85 *Min.* 77 ..... *Max.* 85 *Min.* 78	
19.— „ 87 „ 77 ..... „ 84 „ 76	
20.— „ 87 „ 77 ..... „ 85 „ 78	
21.— „ 88 „ 78 ..... „ 85 „ 78	
22.— „ 90 „ 79 ..... „ 84 „ 76	
23.— „ 89 „ 79 ..... „ 82 „ 76	
24.— „ 91 „ 78 ..... „ 77 „ 71	

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Credits, 6s. 7d. per Tls.

OPIUM.

	Malwa			*Patna*			
Aug.,	New,	Tls.		New,	Tls.	Old,	Tls.
18,	—.....	—		....—	—	....—	—
20,	—.....	—		....—	—	....—	—
21,	—.....	—		....—	—	....—	—
22,	—.....	—		....—	—	....—	—
23,	520.....	—		615	—	....—	—
24,	—.....	—		....—	—	....—	—

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, for Hongkong, Lieuts. A. Atkinson, and Marten, Messrs. R. Inglis, J. M. Marques, Alf. Fierard, T. Guibert, Order, Alex. Levy, Carlo Orlo, and E. Cardenali. Per *Charlotte Ann*, for Nagasaki, Messrs. R. Arnold, E. Hubbell, and Dr. Schmidt.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

July 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Henderson, and W. Kirby.

July 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. Wheeley.

Aug. 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Elias, and Mr. & Mrs. R. Warden.

Aug. 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Still, Messrs. F. Cholmley, and W. H. Harton.

For Shanghai, Mr. Bryan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19th,—Woosung, 18th,—The French ship *Rose Drouhet*, and British ship *Kate Carnie*, on shore on the middle ground.

THE ship *Wynaud*, D. Reid, Master, from London to Shanghai, on 23d July, in Sunda Strait, exchanged signals with the French barque *Gange* from Toulon to Shanghai, out 112 days.

NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The next Meeting of the Society will be held at the Shanghae Library on Tuesday, August 28th, at ½ past 8 P.M., when a "Narrative of a recent visit to the Insurgents at Soochow" will be read by the Rev. J. Edkins.

A Paper on the "Structure of the Japanese Language," by Rutherford Alcock, Esq., will also be read.

JOSEPH EDKINS, *Secretary.*

THE P. & O. Steamer *Cadiz* carrying the outward mail for Europe will leave at day-light on Tuesday, the 4th prox. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

THE ADVANCE OF THE TAI-PING INSURGENTS ON SHANGHAI.

THIS week has proved a most eventful one for Shanghai; never was the model settlement in a greater state of excitement. The Tai-ping insurgents, have according to promise come down in large numbers from Soochow and the neighbourhood. Their approach was marked by the conflagration of many towns and villages, and the numerous fires on the Western horizon on Friday, the 17th, clearly showed on which side we had to expect them. At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, H. M. Gun-boat *Kestrel*, and the French Steamer *Hongkong*, started up the river to deliver some documents to the Insurgent chiefs, if they were to be met with, as was supposed, in the neighbourhood of Sung keang. Scarcely had these two steamers reached the village of *Minghong* and got out of sight of Shanghai, when the Insurgents advanced in large numbers on the village of Zee-ka-wei, and at once took possession of the Jesuit Church and College there. This place has since been the Head Quarters of the Chung-wang who has come from Soochow to command the expedition. About a mile from Zee-ka-wei, and two from the West Gate of Shanghai, was a camp supposed to contain 300 Imperialist soldiers, but which, from a peculiarity the Chinese have of counting in all government matters only contained about fifty. The camp had an earthwork all round, on which several American cannon were mounted. Since the Allied occupation of the city all executions have been perpetrated here. Against this place the Rebels advanced with unusual boldness; the Chinese soldiers and officers fought for some time with great spirit, but at last ran away as fast as possible, followed by the insurgents, who hoped to rush pell mell with them to the city and get through the West Gate. This is a very favourite ruse of the rebels, and has led to the capture of several most important cities; but it was not successful this time although a number of the Imperialist fugitives actually got through the gate in safety. Capt. Cavanagh then ordered the bridge to be destroyed and gave the insurgents a rather warm reception from the city wall with rifles and canister. Captain Budd, R.M., commanding the South Gate, and Senior Officer in the city, had meanwhile been very busy putting the finish to the measures of defence, in the preparation and direction of which he has been engaged for many weeks. He had originated the very good idea of having high wooden look-outs erected at the various stations along the wall and at the Ningpo Joss house. From the great height of these the country could be scanned, and the Insurgent advance clearly traced. Captain Maxwell commanded with some Seikhs at the Little South Gate, and certainly the measures taken for the defence of these two positions were complete in every respect. In the course of the afternoon two guns of Captain McIntyre's Madras Mountain Train were seen coming along outside the city wall with only a small moat between them and the foe who were dodging along behind graves, houses, and trees towards the South Gates, but curious to relate not a shot was fired. This did not prevent the coolies from deserting however, so Capt. McIntyre was obliged to run on ahead to get assistance, which having been promptly granted, the guns were soon in safety and position. By this time the enemy had secreted themselves in great numbers under cover of the houses in the South suburb. One missionary, whose account of the affair we publish separately, was surprised to find his house invaded by genuine Chang-maos, who asked for powder, but who on learning the occupation of the gentleman, left the house untouched. Meanwhile the action in this part of the position had commenced by a sharp fire directed from the city wall to a body of men advancing with the Imperial flags which had been captured at the camp before mentioned. As soon as the firing had begun they assumed their true flags, and returned some jingall shots which happily did no harm to the Foreign troops. The nature of the country outside the gates gave ample scope for the enemy to secrete themselves as it is covered with houses, graves, and almost impenetrable beds of flags and topes of trees; so it was only when a group could be observed that the howitzers and a Chinese gun, the latter under gunner Warwich, could be used with effect. The Insurgents however are certainly no cowards and constantly shewed themselves near the wall from the South to the West Gates. The firing of the Foreigners both from the cannon and rifles was excellent; as soon as canister was useless, the foe were treated to shell thrown time after time into the very middle of their flags. When driven back from the South Gate, the Rebels retired past the Southwest angle, where Lieut. O'Grady, who was waiting for them in the picquet house with some Marines and Seikhs, gave them another dressing, compelling them to retire for the night towards the Baby Tower, where some officer of importance was living in a Foreign house. Captain Maxwell at the Little South Gate had given his Loodianahs plenty to do, and although they were only armed with Brown Bess they inflicted no small loss on the enemy. Gunner Deacon, R.M.A., had rigged up a gun belonging to the Taotai, and worked it in the coolest manner and with great success Among others killed on the enemy's side was an European who had made himself very conspicuous; accompanying him was a half-caste who unfortunately managed to escape. There were several Foreigners to be seen among the insurgents, and another is supposed to have fallen outside Capt. Budd's position.

As soon as it could be done in safety, parties were sent from the various posts to burn down such houses in the suburbs as could afford shelter to the enemy, and the fires raged outside the West and South Gates during the whole of Saturday night. While the South Gate party were engaged an old woman was found in a cottage who refused to leave the coffin on which she was sitting, asserting that she would like to be burnt. To avoid this she was got into the coffin which was converted into a boat and hauled over the City moat. Several gingalls were also captured, and as many dead as could be collected put in a house, which was immediately afterwards burnt to the ground. A rebel captured outside the West Gate was disembowelled and beheaded by the Chinese soldiers before the English had time to prevent it. Orders were however given to prevent any prisoners being delivered to the Chinese authorities by the Allies. Thus ended the first day's work with no small loss to the enemy, but without a single casualty to report on the foreign side.

Sunday morning broke on a scene of conflagration and destruction. During the night the enemy had advanced in large numbers to the water suburb, firing a few gingalls at the South Gate *en passant*. A large number, too, concealed themselves in the ruins both at the South and West Gates during the morning, but for some two or three hours during which time the Rev. J. Hobson rend his usual service no firing was kept up. The insurgents had however worked their way round almost to the French Quarter, and had planted some flags on the temple of the Queen of Heaven. Our gallant Allies set to work, in a manner peculiar to themselves, to drive away the danger, and to prevent its recurrence fired the suburb, which is by far the richest and most important collection of native houses. It is here that the Chinese wholesale merchants live; an immense quantity of goods, especially sugar, was stored there, and as the conflagration in its rapid progress licked up a sugar hong or soy factory the flames sprang up with fearful grandeur. About 2 o'clock, the *Kestrel* and *Hongkong* came steaming down against a strong tide past the burning suburb with the news that the rebels had evacuated Sungkiang and could not be heard of near there. Twelve conflagrations that were burning round the city told them that they would not have to go far for them now. The firing too had recommenced at the South Gates from double-shotted guns and howitzers. Driven from their cover by these means, and compelled to take up a new position, the enemy laid himself open to some fine rifle practice. Macintyre's guns were too well handled to let them hide in any of the buildings yet standing, and Lieut. O'Grady, with some Marines, opened a most destructive fire from the "look out." This gallant officer is really an excellent shot; the braves at Canton have some cause to remember him, and we believe it is reckoned that in this affair 20 men fell to his rifle with scarcely one intervening miss. The immense range of the Enfield bothered the enemy terribly and they soon became anxious to get beyond it. On Sunday night they were quiet enough, and it was a very striking sight to see their camp fires dotting for an immense distance the country on the South-west, while on the East the fire raised by the French was burning with great brilliancy, leading the foreigners to believe from the noise made by the falling houses, that the musketry had recommenced.

On Monday morning, the 20th August, the enemy had advanced in greater strength than ever. It was really a curious sight to see them moving along every one of the little paths which run parallel to the city walls, each man carrying a flag, and all moving in Indian file, but in excellent order and quite calm and steady. On they came without hesitation perfectly within range, and seemed to direct their attention principally to the West Gate. Lt. O'Grady had been sent there with some Marines, to assist Captain Cavanagh, and the Madras Artillerymen having rigged up a Chinese gun, a heavy fire was kept up, and the insurgents have to thank the nature of the ground that their loss was not very large. Strange to say, scarcely a shot was returned, and the Imperialist soldiers, after firing a couple of times, got up on the battlements of the wall, hung their legs over, and smoked away without any apparent fear, although the foe was lurking among the graves and rushes below. The cracking of the rifles seemed to have had no effect in changing the line of march of the Insurgents who now seemed to threaten the English settlement in great numbers. They actually planted some flags within a couple of hundred yards of the Race Course Stand but were met with a shell or two from a gun commanded by Lieut. Williams. Lieut. Crease fired a couple of rockets at them too, so that they gradually retired. During the night, the Dispatch-boat *Pioneer*, had proceeded up the river, and began dropping 13-inch shells in among the rebel flags. One of these exploded right in the very centre of about a hundred red banners which immediately afterwards disappeared. About 1, the Dispatch-boat *Nimrod* threw a shell clean over the settlement away out into the fields an astonishing distance. This practice was kept up slowly for about two hours, when the insurgents retreated out of range. The *Pioneer* continued firing until the evening had far advanced, but the enemy had had enough of it, and retreated so far out towards Zee-ka-wei that they were out of all possible danger.

On Tuesday, but very little work took place as the rebels had retreated quite out of range, and with the exception of one or two small bodies none were seen near enough to fire at. The conflagration raised by the French in the water suburb was still raging and it was melancholy to see hong after hong full of valuable goods falling a prey to the devouring element. But nothing could possibly be done to stop it as the houses are constructed of the most inflammable materials and crowded together as thick as possible.

On Wednesday, Mr. Forrest volunteered to take to the Insurgents the dispatches that had been sent to Sungkeang in the *Kestrel* and *Hongkong*. His offer was accepted, and every aid afforded him for effecting what seemed to all a sufficiently daring ride. Accompanied by a single soldier named Phillips, who had a white napkin attached to his bayonet, Mr. Forrest rode out of the South Gate, skirted the city wall to the South-west angle, and then rode for the bridge which crosses the Zee-ka-wei canal. A good system of signals had been arranged with the West gate, one dip of the flag on the bayonet meaning all right, and three dips all wrong. Finding no one at the bridge it was determined to proceed to the rebel camp which was about a mile a head, on nearing the flags a man was observed on the roof of a house, and on being hailed by Mr. Forrest, descended, and by the appearance of many soldiers running to the camp evidently gave the alarm. The two Foreigners thereupon rode through the first lot of flags up to the gate of the camp, and were met by several soldiers almost all having European arms in their possession. On the request being made that some officer should be sent for, a mass of about two hundred rebels came down bearing a huge white flag in the centre of which was painted the "pa kua," and a fine daring looking man dressed in purple silk then presented himself as an officer. After the usual civilities the officer complained of the resistance that the Foreigners had offered to them, asserting at the same time that the Insurgents had been invited to Shanghai by Foreigners of all nations. Mr. Forrest was pressed to proceed to Zee-ka-wei and see the Chung-wang, but declining the request, that gentleman delivered his dispatches and made his way back to the city wall making the signal that all was well. About twenty corpses were passed on the path alone, by the tainted atmosphere the locality of many more was designated where they could not be seen, and the loss of the Insurgents taking what was seen on this ride as evidence, could not have been inconsiderable.

On Thursday Captain • • • • • Lieutenant Ozzard, and Mr. Forrest went out to receive a reply which had been promised by the Insurgents, but although during the morning several white flags had advanced towards the West Gate, they had soon afterwards retreated, and on riding to the camp but a few very badly clothed Rebels, and no officer of any rank were to be seen by the expedition. The answer had however been sent through another channel. It contained an immense amount of bombastic nonsense, and asserted that the Insurgents had been invited down by men of all nations, especially the French. In the evening a couple of gentlemen visited the Church at Zee-ka-wei, found a few flags and men made of straw planted about, the pictures and statues very much damaged, and the rebels all gone. The Insurgent visit to this church will be long remembered for the unnecessary and gross crimes committed in it. As the rebels entered they were met by a priest dressed in Chinese clothes, and several of the children educated at the seminary. Some of the children's heads severed at a single blow, told the master but too plainly of the fate that awaited him, and the stab that dismissed him from the world will long be remembered by his countrymen the French, and be repaid with interest when opportunity shall occur.

Apart from all questions of policy, we must congratulate ourselves on the excellent arrangements that had been completed for the defence of the city and settlement. Colonel March has been untiringly energetic since he has been here, and the result has proved that his measures were most judiciously planned, and effectively carried out. He has not only superintended the arrangement of his own peculiar department, but has also afforded assistance and advice in the formation of the Volunteer Corps of which more anon. In the City itself, too much praise cannot be given to Captain Budd, who as senior officer there has had the preparation of all defences: he has had moreover to be in constant communication with H. E. the Taotai and other Chinese authorities, and has compelled even these difficult gentry to place implicit confidence in him and his arrangements. Assisted by Lieutenant O'Grady, he soon turned the South Gate inside out, so that Chinamen did not know it again. Captains Cavanagh and Maxwell worked away so deliberately and energetically at their respective Gates that the numerous Chinese officers had to remark more than once that they really should hire coolies to do their work. Some pretty examples might be given of the splendid way the shooting was carried on. Captain Mc Intyre had scarcely got his guns in position when a large black banner was observed in the centre of a large body of men carrying smaller flags. The gun was laid at 800 yards, a shell knocked the flag and bearer over, and those of his companions who could, took to their heels and escaped. A large number of yellow flag Rebels were observed to enter a long white house about three quarters of a mile distance, Captain McIntyre put a shell through the roof and among others is supposed to have wounded the second officer in command of the Rebel army.

Inside the British settlement the least possible alarm seems to have been felt, probably owing to the excellence of the arrangements for defence and the confidence of the residents in Col. March. The Volunteers stood to their barricades night and day, and have certainly discovered the way to make duty as little irksome as possible. At most of the barricades may be seen tables and chairs, creature comforts of all kinds, not forgetting various beverages which are however rigidly denied to the sentry on guard. One barrier is held in particular favour, and certainly if a nice cold supper laid out in a pleasant garden can render the life of a Volunteer at once pleasant and cheerful, the gentlemen of that particular location are greatly to be envied. The guards are certainly always wide awake, and the challenges are given in no undertone; although the noise of merriment is no stranger to the various posts yet the gentlemen do their duty with energy and caution. Col. Neale, Commanding the Volunteers goes round every night between 9 and 11, and convinces himself that all is safe, he has also taken a great deal of trouble to see that the arms and defences are all in proper order. It is needless to add that the Volunteers place implicit confidence in him.

As the Taiping Insurgents have now retreated it may be advisable to say a few words about what appear to us to have been the motives which induced them to make the expedition, which was not so foolhardy as most people think, and was far more dangerous than English indifference gives it credit for. We are quite sure that the assertion of the Rebels about being invited down here is *true*. They were invited down here by foreigners of all nations and classes, and by a pressing invitation from the Chinese in our settlement. There has been for some time a continuous stream of visitors from the Foreign settlement to Soochow, some engaged in honorable traffic enough, and others in most dishonorable. Some have been bringing silk and other merchandize, and have kept their hands from the dirty and traitorous peddling in fire-arms and munitions of war in which so many others have delighted. Then again gentlemen for whom we entertain the deepest possible respect have felt themselves called to the disturbed districts to preach the gospel. Their knowledge of the language of the country enabled them to have interviews with the Rebel chieftains, by whom they have been well received, and wheedled into *(to say the least)* very injudicious conversations. Without being aware of it, they have assumed most dangerous diplomatic functions, have taken upon themselves to express the sympathy that was felt for their cause by many of the foreign residents, and have expressed in their ardor for their cause, other opinions which have been eagerly seized hold of by the Chung-

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wang, and have compelled him to believe that his friends in Shanghai were neither few nor powerless.

As for the traders who have visited Soochow we will make no remark on such as have engaged in what is called the lawful trade, except that inasmuch as in the face of Treaties and warnings their traffic at least may be called injudicious, we certainly should not feel inclined to give any higher characteristic to any communications which they may have had with the Insurgents. Those people who have been engaged in supplying arms wherewith the Insurgents might in the proper time do battle with their own countrymen have to a man invited the Chang-maos to make a descent. They have been more or less the medium through which Insurgent messages have been delivered here, and it was by these men that the messages of spies in Shanghai have been safely taken to Rebel head quarters! We every one of us know of men of all nations who have been thus honorably engaged. We know that in the Rebel camp were no few Foreigners. We have no doubt for our part that the Insurgents expected to be well received down here at least by so large a party as would make their capture of the city, very easy work. It was this idea which in part induced them on their advance towards the settlement on Monday, not to fire a single shot!

And now for their Chinese invitation. He must be a very incredulous man indeed who denies that the settlement is at present full of disaffected natives. That Rebel spies abound, and that whenever the rebels wanted to post a proclation, &c., no difficulty whatever was found in so doing. No one will deny that arms, of every sort, good, bad and indifferent, have been purchased at the Foreign hongs by Chinamen until not a musket or a sword was to be got for love or money by a Foreigner. What were these arms for? not to fight against the Rebels surely, for all Chinese of a loyal tendency had fled far away from danger, and of those men who were seen about the streets during the advance of the Insurgents which of them had a single weapon? No, the handiest of these foreign weapons such as revolvers and short swords, had been concealed in the Chinese houses and Foreign hongs by Cantonese and other ruffians, who were in communication with the Insurgents, and who would have made such a riot in the settlement on Monday last, had not such excellent internal arrangement have been made for its defence, as would most likely have cleared the way for the Insurgents. But the cowards would not face the volunteers on one side and the military on the other; so when their friends from Soochow advanced expecting the rising to break out in their favour they were miserably disappointed and deceived.

It may be scarcely creditable to honest folk in Shanghai that during the whole time the firing was going on from the allied troops, Europeans from among us, one or two of them received as, at least, respectable persons, were actually engaged at various places up the two rivers selling the Insurgents gun-powder and arms; the gun-powder under the name of, and packed like Chinese snuff! What should be done to such rascality? Really we feel too disgusted when we hear of such doings, to hear the narrative to an end. Verily the Chang-maos are speaking the truth when they say they were invited down here. The danger is not yet altogether over. The Insurgents may yet be tempted to return. Any relaxation of caution on our part will be at once reported to them. But with Colonel March outside and Captain Budd inside the city, with the Volunteers at the barriers, and the Military at the outworks, we may bid defiance to them should they once more try a bout with us.

"*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," and certainly the palm has been won by R. J. Forrest Esq. student Interpreter attached to H. M. Legation, by his services during the eventful week, whose chronicle we have endeavoured to record. It required no small boldness and courage to go out to meet the Rebels as the bearer of Despatches. There is too much reason to fear that some of the foreigners who visited the Rebels at Soochow, and were "hail fellow, well met," with rascals, whose hands are so terribly steeped in blood, encouraged them to come down to Shanghai, and gave them to understand they would be received with acclamations by the residents here. And to go out to their camp with a single orderly, whilst they were smarting under the disappointment and irritation of a reception so opposite to that they evidently expected, was a service attended with great personal risk, and one that required a stout heart and true British pluck to undertake. Mr. Forrest, we understand, volunteered to execute his mission, and we are glad it has been attended with the success it deserved. We know not what talismanic arguments were contained in the despatches sent to the Rebels, but they are certainly gone! Instead of "*Veni, Vidi, Vici*," Chung-wang must write—"I came, I saw, I *ran away!*"

We do not know whether Mr. Forrest's services are such as to entitle him to the Victoria Cross—we fear he cannot be *installed* Knight of Malta,—but we are sure our readers will consent to dub him Knight of the Model Settlement, and to wish him the successful career he deserves.

We subjoin a copy of the Notifications that were sent to the Rebels by the British and French Ministers. We have not yet been able to obtain a correct translation of their answer to it, but we know that it was of a most insolent and bombastic character.

SHANGHAE, 10*th Aug.*, 1860.

Notification from the Military and Naval Commanders of H. B. M. Forces at Shanghae.

"Reports having reached us of an armed force "having been collected in the neighbourhood of "Shanghae, we the Commanders of the Military "and Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty at "Shanghae hereby give notice, that the city of "Shanghae and Foreign settlement are militarily "occupied by the Forces of H. B. Majesty and "her Ally the Emperor of the French, and they "warn all persons that if armed bodies of men "attack or approach the positions held by them, "they will be considered as commencing hostili- "ties against the Allied Forces, and will be dealt "with accordingly."

To the Officers in command of the Forces in possession of Soochow and other places.

NOTIFICATION

Aux chefs des bandes armées occupant Sou-tchéou, Song-kiang, &a. &a. &a.

"Des avis nous étant parvenus du rassemble- "ment de bandes armées dans le voisinage de "Chang-Haï, nous, les Commandants des Forces "militaires et navales de S. M. l'Empereur des "Français à Chang-Haï, faisons savoir par la "présente, que la ville de Chang-Haï ainsi que "les établissements étrangers y attenant sont oc- "cupés militairement par les forces de S. M. "l'Empereur des Français et de Son Alliée la "Reine de la Grande Bretagne. Les Comman- "dants avertissent en conséquence tous ceux que "cela peut concerner que si des partis armés "quelconques viennent attaquer ou s'approchent "des positions occupées par eux, ils seront con- "sidérés comme des ennemis par les forces al- "liées et traités en conséquence."

Chang-Haï, le 16 Août, 1860.

We have been favoured with an account of the singular rencontre of the Rev. Mr. Mills with the Rebels. Mr. Mills resides in one of the Mission houses near the South Gate, and, soon after noon of Saturday last, whilst preparing to move to the Foreign Settlement, he suddenly found his house surrounded by a numerous body of men whom at first he mistook for Imperialist soldiers, but subsequently discovered to be veritable long haired Rebels. Their leader, an exceedingly bright intelligent looking man, dressed in satin and wearing on his arm *three bracelets, one of jade stone, another* of gold, and the third of silver, entered into conversation with Mr. Mills, asked him whether he worshipped the Heavenly Ruler, and on being satisfied on this point, promised that his men should not molest him nor injure any of the Missionary houses or property, and then posted up a notice to that effect, telling his followers,—"This man also worships Jesus, you are to esteem him as a brother." The Rebel Chief dismounted from his horse and entered Mr. Mills's house and treated his forced host with marked courtesy and friendliness. On being shown a New Testament and some Christian tracts, he made the remark that he did not understand these things very well. Some of the Rebels were anxious to obtain possession of the house in order to plant guns in it, but on Mr. Mills appealing to the Chief, the purpose was abandoned. During the colloquy the Rebels had been discovered from the wall, and on leaving the Missionary house they were fired on. Mr. Mills and some friends including a Missionary lady, then thought it time to escape with all speed to safer quarters. *En route* for the settlement they passed through the Eastern suburb which to their great surprise they found in possession of numerous straggling bodies of Rebels up to within a few yards of the French quarter. The Missionary party received, however, no molestation in their flight, "We also worship the Heavenly Ruler" being found quite a sufficient password.

Mr. Mills describes the main body of Rebels as desperate looking fellows, badly clad and armed, but rendering implicit obedience to their leaders.

It is right to say that the paper posted on the Missionary premises was strictly honoured, it is found that no injury has been done to house or property.

THE U. S. S. *Hartford*, arrived this morning from Chefoo, having left there on the 21st instant. She brought no later news than that we have before received.

It was reported that the forces had had a brush with some Tartars who ran away without shewing any resistance, and that the grand attack on the enemy's position was to take place on the 15th. The *Saginaw* arrived up, on the 21st, and left the same day for Peh-tang, with Mr. Ward and suite, and from thence she was to come here almost immediately, and we may expect her to-morrow or the day after.

A MEETING was proposed for to-day at noon by Mr. Howard, "*for the purpose* of appointing a deputation to wait upon the Honorable Mr. Bruce, with a view to ascertain the state of our relations with the Chinese Government and the Rebels at this place;" but we understand it fell through in consequence of the non-attendance of a majority of the influential members of the community.

SHANGHAI, 24*th August*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

(Continued from last week.)

SIR,—The Insurgents have at last paid us a visit. The visitation has been fraught with much disquiet and alarm to ourselves; and accompanied with great distress to hundreds and thousands of the peaceful inhabitants of Shanghai. When such things occur, we instinctively ask, who or what is the cause of these events? Who is to blame? A brief statement of facts, as they have occurred since the first appearance of the Insurgents on Saturday last, will help us to solve this question. On Friday evening at sunset, clouds of smoke might be seen ascending from several towns and villages in the direction of Pah-kiu and Tsih-pau. This was a sure sign of the proximity of the Insurgents. On Saturday morning, they had an engagement with the Imperialist soldiers at Lá kia-wan, when the latter were throughly discomfited. We were told by a native officer that only a couple of tens of the soldiers have returned, and that the fate of the others remains unknown. After this easy victory, they marched on towards the West and South Gates; and two or three hundreds of them passed on into the Eastern suburbs, before they were known to be rebels by our officers. Some of them entered one of the foreign houses at the South gate, and treated the inmates with the greatest kindness and civility. Having told the gentleman who was present not to be afraid, the Chief of the party, asked him if he worshipped Shang-ti (God.) He replied—"Yes, I worship God; and have come here to exhort the people to do the same" "That is right;" said he, "you have nothing to fear from us." Then he took a slip of paper which he requested the gentleman to fasten to his door. It reads thus:—"The Chúng Wang Li commands that the houses of foreigners at Shanghai are not to be injured by his officers and soldiers; should any one disobey, he will be beheaded." This is, doubtless, their fixed policy towards foreigners. They have had no desire to come into collision with foreigners; and are apparently determined to treat us respectfully, fire and shell them as much as we please. The foreign houses at the South Gate, Mr. Wardner's house at the West Gate, and the Roman Catholic establishment at Zee-ka-wei, are still standing, though nothing could be easier *than to convert them into burning heaps were the* Insurgents so disposed. It is reported that a Roman Catholic Priest was killed by them at Zah-ka-wei. It is much to be regretted that this should have occurred. We are convinced, however, it was done in ignorance of his real character. Wearing the Chinese dress, it is possible that he was taken for a Chinaman, and dealt with as any other Chinaman would have been dealt with in similar circumstances; or there may be some other reasons, of which we are ignorant, which fully exonerate them of the guilt of having designedly killed a foreigner. When it was discovered that they were real rebels, orders were given to fire on them. They waved the hand, begged our officers not to fire, and stood there motionless—wishing doubtless to open communication and explain their object. No notice was taken of this, but a heavy fire of rifles and grape was kept up on them for about two hours, when they retired with a loss estimated by some at forty, and by others, at two hundred. No reliance can be placed on numbers, as the dead and wounded were carefully carried away ere their number could be ascertained. Whether many or few, the death of these men can be regarded in no other light than cold murder—committed, not by our soldiers who were immediately engaged in the perpetration of this vile deed, but by that will which set this infernal machine in motion. Such deeds as this make us blush, and hide our face in the dust. Our christianity and civilization are made contemptible in the eyes of the heathen. Our national character is degraded, and our fame tarnished by these perverse and mean display of brute force. These men may be too weak, should they wish it, to return evil for evil; but the day of retribution will surely come, when what is sown now in the wind shall be reaped in the whirlwind.

On Sunday morning, the Insurgents, it is said, made an attempt to enter the French settlement; but were fired on by the French soldiers and driven back. Here, as at the South Gate, they seem to have essayed to open communication; and to have been replied to in the same way. After they had been driven back, the French soldiers rushed frantically among the peaceful inhabitants of the place, murdering men, women, and children, without the least discrimination. One man was shot dead through, as he was enjoying his opium pipe. A woman, who had just given birth to a child, was bayonetted without the faintest provocation. Women were ravished, and houses plundered by these ruthless marauders, without restraint. Everything was taken away from the poor people who were trying to escape, and thrown in a heap, so as to do away with the possibility of their ever being reclaimed. Unless the article or articles were immediately yielded, the bayonet was brought in to decide the question. A coolie, passing by with 400 cash in his hand, was cut sharply on the arm. The coolie dropped the cash and ran; and the soldier picked them up, apparently not better satisfied with the acquisition itself, than with the diabolical means by which it was acquired. The insolent bearing of these ragamuffins to the majority of Englishmen who may happen to visit the French settlement, is almost intolerable. For our own part, we would infinitely prefer the yoke of the Celestial dynasty to that of the French; and we are perfectly sure that it would be far easier for the natives. After this sort of work had been going on for some time, the beautiful temple of the "Queen of Heaven" was set on fire by the French. The fire has been extending ever since; so that now, the Eastern Suburb presents a sad spectacle. The burning of the Southern and Western Suburbs by the English, and the greater part of the Eastern Suburb by the French, has deprived thousands of their happy homes, and reduced them to *irretrievable poverty*. What we would have prevented the rebels from doing, we have done ourselves in a most masterly manner. Having brought the Insurgents down upon us, and *erroneously* supposing them to be our foe, this work of destruction became inevitable to a certain extent. But when we think that these flames have been kindled by the wilful blindness, prejudice, and pride of the representatives of foreign powers at this port, our soul shrinks with disgust and horror. Let things go on at Shanghai for another month as they have been going on since Saturday last, and it will present as sad and desolate a spectacle as any city in possession of the Insurgents. Early on Monday the Insurgents were seen marching towards the Race Course. Having advanced within half a mile, they planted their banners on the tops of high graves and mounds, whilst they themselves encamped in another two neighboring hamlets. The Volunteers proceeded at once to their posts at the barricades, the Royal Marines manned the several *defences of the settlement*, a howitzer and a rocket party were sent out towards the rebel lines, and the whole settlement was rendered impregnable in less than half an hour. Now the firing and shelling commenced. The Insurgents stood it for several hours like men of stone—immovable, without returning a single shot. At length a well directed shell from H. M. S. *Pioneer* bursting in the midst of one of the hamlets, and another from the Race Course—which followed the former in about two seconds, bursting in the midst of the other hamlet, started them fairly. In less than three minutes after this, they were to be seen rushing out towards their banners, which they soon furled and shouldered. About sunset, the whole body was seen moving towards Zee-ka-wei, where they seem to have taken up their quarters for the night. On Tuesday and Wednesday they kept moving about at a distance. It is reported that an official communication was sent to them on Wednesday, the purport of which we don't know. Why was it not sent a month sooner? Thursday passed off quietly. The Insurgents did not make another movement towards *the city, and there was no firing on our side.* There is a current rumour that an answer has been received to the official communication of Wednesday, but that it is not altogether satisfactory.

Such then is an imperfect outline of the events which have transpired since the first appearance of the Insurgents in the vicinity of Shanghai. The panic has been very intense, both among the foreigners and the Chinese. In the case of not a few, they have been seized with the unsteering fear their better judgment. One made the very sage remark, on Monday evening, that their cause cannot be of God, because they had failed to take the city of Shanghai. Such an observation is worthy of the friends of Job. The sage who made it evidently knows nothing of the trials of David and other good men, whose feet have almost slipped when they saw the prosperity of the wicked. *He needs learn the lesson*, that the right and the right do not always go together. Some who have listened with great interest and satisfaction to the news of their conquests in other parts of the country, are very much disgusted with their impudence in coming so near, to trouble us in this way. Alas! alas! for this poor selfish nature of ours. No sooner are our own personal interests in jeopardy, than it shuts up our eyes, ears, and hearts, to the plea of justice and the voice of reason.

Who is to blame? As long as the city of Shanghai is held by the Tautai they have as much right to it, as to any other city within the boundaries of the eighteen provinces. It is true we may, relying on our superior power, and despising the weakness of the aspiring party, step in and say—you shan't have it; but such an act is worthy only of an unprincipled bully. While *the city is an Imperialist city, we cannot* place our soldiers within, to hold it against a power which is known to be friendly to us, without violating a principle, the violation of which cannot but bring with it immense evil to our best interests. Stand on neutral ground, and both parties will respect you; step aside, and you are hated by the one and despised by the other. Do the acting Viceroy, the Tautai, and the city Magistrate, think more highly of you on account of this assistance rendered them? And will Hsien Fung thank you for it? Verily, no. Should they have the generosity to mention the fact to the emperor, it would cost them their buttons, and, perhaps, their heads too.

The help we are rendering the Imperialist cause by holding the city of Shanghai for the Tautai against the Insurgents, is very material. He can make it a basis of operation against them. From it he may send forth his braves to harass the Insurgents in their movements, and into it they may flee for refuge when defeated. In it he is beyond the reach of harm. Our powder, shots, and shells are a wall of fire round about him. Our honour is pledged to protect him; and the lives of our men are to be sacrificed, and their blood spilt if necessary to his preservation. Give the Insurgents Shanghai, or, if that is too much, drive the mandarins out, and take possession of it yourselves, and the whole of this province and, probably that of Che Kiang, would fall into their hands at once. In view of these facts, as well as others which might be mentioned, it is not to be wondered at that the Insurgents are anxious above all things to wrest the city of Shanghai out of the hands of the Imperialists; and, probably, they will never rest satisfied till this point is gained.

Though *our holding the city* for the Tautai against the Insurgents is the principal cause of mischief, still there is another which cannot but have stung the chiefs. We refer to the silent contempt with which they have been treated by the representatives of foreign powers at this port. Soon after the cauture of Sú chen the Chúng Wang sent an official communication to the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Mons. Bourboulon, and Mr. Ward, for the purpose of coming to some definite arrangement about Shanghai. This was never replied to—I believe the letter was never opened. The Kan Wang came from Nanking to Sú chen for the express purpose of conferring with missionaries about missionary work, and of conferring with the representatives of foreign powers about the occupation of the city of Shanghai, and other points bearing on trade. This man has been made known to the public by the Rev. J. Edkins' *translation of portions of his new work.* No one can have failed to observe the extreme delicacy for him a degree of respect, which he does not usually feel for a Chinaman. Being thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines of the Christian religion, and possessing a general acquaintance with foreigners and foreign affairs, he thought he might manage these matters better than any other of the kings. His communications, however, to each of the Consuls, met with the same fate as those of the Chúng Wang,—never replied to and never opened. We have heard that he felt this very keenly as a personal insult; and that he regarded it as a most unjust attempt to pour contempt upon their cause. Being anxious above all things to avoid a collision with foreigners, he demeaned himself to send another communication to the English Consul, which, like its predecessors, was treated with silent contempt. Of course there is no blame attached to H. M. Consul. *Whatever blame* there may be, must be traced to a higher source. To us, who know but very little about diplomatic finesse, the position of Mr. Bruce in reference to the Insurgents, is the most indefensible that well can be imagined. If such conduct as this can be diplomatically justified, the greater the pity for diplomacy. Contrast the above with the conduct of Sir George Bonham in '53. Mr. Meadows, in returning from his unsuccessful attempt to reach the Insurgent camp, succeeded in detaching from the walls of one of the towns he passed through, a copy of a proclamation issued by the Tartars, in which the people were given to understand that the English had promised to afford the Manchoo dynasty the use of several war-steamers, and to do all they could to exterminate the Insurgents. This and other information which Mr. Meadows brought, determined Sir George Bonham to proceed to Nankin that he might ascertain the facts of the case, and explain to the revolutionary chiefs *our entire neutrality.** The following is an extract *from* the communication of Sir George Bonham. "Recently, however, it come to my ears that a contest was going on between the native Chinese and the Manchoos, and that you, the Eastern Prince had taken Nankin. A variety of reports, *connected with the subject, were in circulation*, and certain of the Manchoo authorities had issued a proclamation to the effect that they had borrowed the services of ten or more steamers of Western nations, which would proceed up the Yang-tsze to attack your forces. This is altogether false. *It is the established custom of our nation in no wise to interfere with any contests that may take place in the countries frequented by our subjects for commercial purposes.* It is, therefore, totally out of the question that we should now in China send the services of our steamers to give assistance in the struggle. *In short, it is our desire to remain perfectly neutral in the conflict between you and the Manchoos.*" Such then was the enlightened and just policy of Sir George Bonham in '53; and it does contrast gloriously with the infatuated policy of Mr. Bruce. If the former was right (and who doubts it), the latter is *plainly wrong. If it is the established* custom of our nation in nowise to interfere with any contests that may take place in the countries frequented by our subjects for commercial purposes; then this custom has been grossly violated in the case before us. We verily believe that, if Mr. Bruce had adopted a course of action similar to that of Sir G. Bonham, all the real and apparent evil with which we have been threatened, would have been averted. Whatever reasons there may have been seven years ago to induce the latter to act as he did, are multiplied and strengthened a hundred-fold by this time. Heinfung is weaker and the Celestial King is stronger than they have ever been. The Insurgents were then at a long distance from us; they are now our neighbours. Their aims were then doubtful; they are now fully ascertained. Their disposition towards foreigners and their views *touching foreign intercourse* were questionable; it is now well known that they are extremely anxious to cultivate friendship with us, and to promote the best interests of trade. The Tartar dynasty is seven years nearer its downfal than it was then; while *the Celestial dynasty* has been consolidated and invigorated by seven years of hard exoerience. They are the power at present in China whatever we may do or say. Yes, they have it in their power to convert this fertile commercial field into a barren heath. To drive them out of Súchen and Nankin would be only the commencement of troubles. Whilst in possession of these cities, they will be cautious in their movements, and slow to do anything to excite the ire of foreign powers. Turn them out; and they will overrun the country, spreading devastation and death along their path.

Notwithstanding all this, our rulers have madly persisted in treating this powerful body, as if they were nothing better than a gang of thieves; and hence the blame for all the mischief that has, or may be done in Shanghai, either directly or indirectly by the rebels, falls upon their heads. This verdict, which enlightened reason and sound judgment proclaim, will be fully justified and confirmed by the voice of public opinion.

Since writing the above, three gentlemen have returned from Zee-ka-wei. They went by way of the Bubbling-well village and Fah-hwa, and returned by the creek. The country people were returning to their respective homes. Though there has been a great slaughter, evening, it is much *less than they had supposed*. The crops have not been injured in the least. In a temple near the Roman Catholic establishment, all the gods have been smashed. They only saw two dead bodies, one floating in the creek, and another lying in the fields. The principal building or the Church, remains uninjured. The side buildings have not fared so well: though no material injury seems to have been done them. A lusty Priest and two men besides are present, guarding the place against local thieves. None of them could tell us whether the Chúng Wang had been there or no. One said that a Priest was killed by the Insurgents at Lá-ka-wan; but another, who seemed to be the principal man there, said that there was no truth in this about it. The Insurgents left yesterday afternoon, and will return, they say, in three days. The following proclamation was found on the walls of the Church, and was posted up on Sunday last:—

"The Chúng Wang herewith commands his officers and soldiers that they may all be thoroughly acquainted with it. Having received the Heavenly decree to lead my soldiers everywhere to fight, the soldiers have already come to Shanghai and have pitched their tent at the Chapel 禮拜寺. Now it is ordained that *not the minutest particle of foreign property is to be injured.* The veteran soldiers are supposed to be acquainted with the Heavenly Religion, that Foreigners together with the subjects of the Celestial dynasty all worship God 上帝, and equally reverence Jesus, and that all are to be regarded as brethren (or to belong to the body of brethren). The veteran soldiers will surely not dare to offend. But I have been thinking that the soldiers who have but recently joined us, are ignorant of this being a place of worship, and are unable thoroughly to understand that their religion is one with, and their doctrine has the *same origin as, ours*; hence the *propriety* of issuing this command. Because of this, all the soldiers, whether veterans or otherwise, are commanded to be fully aware that, hereafter, should any one be found guilty of injuring the property, goods, houses, or chapels of foreigners, it is decreed that he will be decapitated without mercy. Let all tremble and obey. Don't disobey this command." 7th month, 15th day.

Such is the proclamation. It shows that these men came down with the most peaceful intentions towards the foreigners. Their conduct towards us since they have appeared in the vicinity of Shanghai, does, by way of contrast, redound to their glory and to our shame. Whatever may be their *doctrinal* errors, they seem to be far ahead of some of us in their practical knowledge of the teachings of Him who said—"Bless them that curse you, do good unto them that hate you." The above proclamation speaks volumes. We will leave it for the present to its silent eloquence. C.

* See "Impressions of China."

Why are the rifle volunteers like Nelson?—Because the last thing he did was to die for his country, and that is the last thing they intend to do.

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

July — Arrived.
31—Garland, (Am. sch.), Lueders, from Chefoo.
August
1—Windeck, (Rus. sch.), Von Rittern, Macao,
1—C. L. Bevan, (Am. bq.), Pederson, Hongkong.
3—Game Cock, (Am. sh.), Payne, Talien Wan.
6—Eliza & Mary, (Br. sh.), Fine, Fuchau.
6—Alice Thorndike, (Am. sh.), Thorndike, Talien Wan.
6—Norden, (Swe. sh.) Windenfro, Talien Wan.
6—Voevads, (H. I. R. M. str.)——,
7—Dakotah, (Am. sh.), ——, Talien Wan.
7—Lincelles, (Br. sh.), ——, do.
13—Sydney, (H. M. I. N. str.), Lt. Robinson, Kanagawa.
13—Willem Eggerts, (Du. bg.), ——, Batavia.
14—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, Fuchau.

July — Departed.
26—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Talien Wan.
26—Norma, (Nor. bq.), Normann, do.
August
6—Grenada, (Am. sch.), Taylor, Shanghai.
9—Windeck, (Rus. sch.), Von Rittern, Shanghai.
14—C. L. Bevan, (Am. bq.), Pederson, Shanghai.
14—Excelsior, (Br. bq.), Robson, London.
15—Garland, (Am. sch.), Lueders, Shanghai.

Vessels in Harbour.

Poidsadnik, (H. I. M. corvette), Game Cock, (Am. sh.), Eliza & Mary, (Br. sh.), Alice Thorndike, (Am. sh.), Norden, (Swe. sh.), Voevads, (H. I. R. M. str.), Dakotah, (Am. sh.), Lincelles, (Br. sh.), Sydney, (H. M. I. N. str.), Willem Eggerts, (Du. bg.), Maryland, (Am. bq.)

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

July — Arrived.
20—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.
20—Camilla, (H. M. bg.), Colville, Hakodadi.
21—Sydney, (I. N. str.), ——, Nagasaki.
21—Fanny McHenry, (Br. bq.), ——, do.
24—Neville, (Br. sh.), Kerr, Shanghai.
31—Forest Eagle, (Br. bq.), ——, *Put back.*
August
4—Pruth, (Br. bq.), Hutton, Shanghai.

July — Departed.
9—Don Juan I., (H. M. F. M. Corv.), Marques, Yeddo.
13—Wheler Castle, (Br. sh.), ——, Chefoo.
15—Challenger, (Br. sh.), Killick, Shanghai.
16—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, do.
18—What Cheer, (Am. bq.), ——, San Francisco
19—Witch of the Seas, (Br. sh.), ——, Hongkong.
25—Medina, (Br. sh.), McDonald, Hakodadi.
August
2—Julion, (Fr. sh.), ——, Hongkong.
4—Sydney, (I. N. str.), ——, Nagasaki,
4—Fanny McHenry, (Br. bq.), ——, Talien Wan.
4—Jocra, (Br. bq.), ——, do.

Vessels in Harbour.

Nassau, Camilla, (H. M. bg.) Don Juan I., (H. M. F. M. Corv.), Neville, (Br. sh.), Pruth, (Br. bq.), Forest Eagle, (Br. bq.), Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.),

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *September*, 1859, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

September 1859.—14 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	82	76	16	76	73
2	84	76	17	79	73
3	86	77	18	80	73
4	84	76	19	77	62
5	84	73	20	75	65
6	83	71	21	72	69
7	84	70	22	72	68
8	83	71	23	72	68
9	81	75	24	76	66
10	79	72	25	74	66
11	73	71	26	73	68
12	76	73	27	71	66
13	80	75	28	73	67
14	86	78	29	72	68
15	82	74	30	79	72

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 80, *Min.* 69. Rainy days 11.71.

To be continued monthly.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 17	Pioneer	[H M sc-st-sl		Reilly	Ta-lien-hwan	Aug 13		
.. 17	Hesper	[H M st	sto. sh.	Harris	Peh-tang	.. —		
.. 17	Snake	[H M	disp. bt	Harvey	Chusan	.. —		
.. 17	Kestrel (73)	[H M	g.-boat	H Huxham	Chusan	.. —		
.. 17	Wynaud		B. ship	Reid	London	Apr 24	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 18	Kate Carnie		B. ship	Macleau	Liverpool	.. 26	do	Gilman and Co
.. 18	Thor		Da. bg		London	Mar 13	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 18	Beemah		B. ship	887	Pickernell	do	Apr 16	do	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 18	Kate Hastings		A. bark	448	Kingman	Chefoo	Aug —	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Gustav & Ernst		Ha. bg	172	Hansen	Macao	.. —	do	Harkort and Co
.. 18	Arvik		Swe. bk	440	Ahlberg	Swatow	.. —	do	Order
.. 18	Podesta		Ha. bk	346	Angelbeck	Amoy	.. —	Sugar, &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Standard		B. bark	375	Walshan	Sunderland	July 7	Coals	Lindsay and Co
.. 18	Ocean Gem		B. bark			Liverpool	Mar 20	General	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 19	Gabalva		B. bark	419	Gillespie	Cardiff	Apr 4	Coals	Order
.. 19	Keepsake		B. bark	350	Venns	Newcastle	Mar 21	do	Dent and Co
.. 19	Cossack		A. bark	386	Gray	Hongkong	Aug 12	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 19	Competitor		A. bark	871	Hildreth	do	.. —	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 19	Haze		A. bark	795	Holmes	do	.. —	do	Order
.. 19	Wilhelm Kirchner		Old. bk	324	Meneke	Swatow	.. —	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Windeck		Rus. sch	260	Von Rittern	Nagasaki	.. —	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Garland		A. schr	113	Lueders	do	.. —	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 20	C. L. Bevan		A. bark	330	Pederson	do	.. —	Sundries	Dimler, Brothers and Co
.. 21	Europe		Fr. bk	260	Derrin	Hongkong	.. —	Stores	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 22	Gemma		B. schr	110	Woodeman	Ningpo	.. —	Sundries	Captain
.. 23	Iris		B. schr	106	Barclay	do	.. —	do	H I M Government
.. 24	Riccardo Schmidt		Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	Toulon	.. —	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 24	Mary & Louisa		A. bark	197	Jones	Kanagawa	Aug —	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 24	Wandering Jew		A. ship	1139	Stackpole	Liverpool	Apr 17	General	A. R. Tilby
24	Lucky Star								

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 18	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun.	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 18	Charlotte Ann	B. bark	435	Good	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Avalanche	B. ship	692	Stott	Unknown	Ballast	Chartered by H I M Government
.. 18	Saginaw	U S str.	456	J. F. Schenck			
.. 20	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	H'kong & Ning.	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 22	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Belton	Hongkong	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 22	Scotland	B. str	750	Bell	Gulf of Pechell		Chartered by H M Govt

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Hesper	H M sc-st store-sh	2	..	51	Harris	120
Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut H Huxham	40
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	H. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Pioneer	H M sc-st-sloop	6	..	..	H. A. Reilly	350
Snake	H M dispt-boat	4	..	..	H. Harvey	160
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Nymfenick	H I M dispt-bt	..	..	..	Sollvanoff	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Empress, 8th Oct.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do.; Florence, 23d do.; James Lemon, 15th June; Juanpore, 19th do.; and Sea Park, 21st do.

Liverpool—Queen of May, 14th Apr.; Premier, 26th do.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Aerolite, 1st June; Tung Yu, 2d departure, 6th do.; Spiridion, 9th do.; Connecticut, 15th do.; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, and Dora, 22d do.

Cardiff—Magnolia, 22d Apr.; Africa, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; Ghazra, 22d do.; and Merse, 31st do.; Theodore Dill, 21st June.

Newcastle—Eva, 3d Apr. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 29th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Cleveland.

Swansea—Sir Isaac Newton, 21st June. *Toulon*—Theodore Dill, 21st June.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

	Jany.	*Febg.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	27	24	29
1851	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	6	9	2	27	19	15	13	14	15	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	3 & 28	none	16	26
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	23	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 20		11 & 27		1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	5	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	12	29	28	26	29	—	1 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	17	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,454,140	15,973
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,154
1849-50			22,363,570	15,237
1850-51			26,722,540	17,243
1851-52			27,675,000	20,651
1852-53			29,431,000	29,076
1853-54			30,543,847	58,319
1854-55	45,365,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,065
1855-56	29,115,273	30,158,693	59,299,984	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,078,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			39,138,939	85,970
1859-60	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),* HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,153	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,323	3,731,809	7,316,641	11,048,450	250
1851-52			21,225,000	20,331	3,660,000	14,400,000	18,060,000	294
1852-53			28,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,963,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,850,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,398	23,738,581	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,447	16,650,437	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,864	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,123	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,058
1858-59	10,065,656	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,755	18,007,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60	23,008,813	8,822,391	31,621,204	66,320	650,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anglo-Saxon	July 20	B. ship	765	Laird	Wm. Hargreaves	Amoy	Imdt.
Assyrian	July 20	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Augusta & Meline	July 29	Bre. bk	304	Hartzen	Siemssen and Co		
Arvik	Aug 18	Swe. bk	440	Ahlberg	Order		
Ballarat	July 10	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Beemah	Aug 18	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Aug 1	Bre. bk	327	Misegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Cadiz	Aug 17	B. str.	481	Cloete	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	4th prox
Camilla	Aug 5	B. ship	499	Fraser	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Canton	July 12	B. bark	429	Leighton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Carin	June 19	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	694	Bralt	Gilman and Co		
Challenger	Aug 2	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 22d
Charmer	June 13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Clovis	June 18	Fr. sh	674	Lamharine	Vaucher, Frères	Swatow	cld 16th
Competitor	Aug 19	A. bark	871	Hildreth	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	Early
C. L. Bevan	Aug 20	A. bark	330	Pederson	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Cossack	Aug 19	A. bark	386	Gray	Russell and Co		
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Halling	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 21st
Earl of Chester	July 16	B. bark	317	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Eglé	July 27	Fr. bk	440	Carbonel	Vaucher, Frères	Fuchau	Imdt.
Elizabeth	July 13	Fr. bk	434	Jamin	Vaucher, Frères		
Emma	Aug 22	B. schr	110	Woodeman	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.
Emogen	Aug 3	B. brig	195	Buxey	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Europe	Aug 21	Fr. bk	260	Derrin	Dimler, Brothers and Co		
Friendship	July 31	Sin. bk	480	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Gabalva	July 19	B. bark	419	Gillespie	Order		
Garland	Aug 19	A. schr	113	Lueders	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	To-day
G. B. Carr	June 25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co		
Giovanni	July 17	Aus. sh	368	Sissul	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	Early
Granada	Aug 10	A. schr	231	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Imdt.
Greta	Aug 10	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Imdt.
Gustaf	June 24	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Gustav & Ernst	Aug 18	Ha. bg	172	Hansen	Harkort and Co		
Haze	Aug 19	A. bark	795	Holmes	Order		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1660	Reed	Frazar and Co		
Ida	June 24	Rus. bk	418	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Isis	Aug 23	B. schr	106	Barclay	Captain		
Julie	July 26	Bre. bk	372	Burhorn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 16th
Kate Carnie	Aug 17	B. ship	549	Maclean	Gilman and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 18	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Chefoo	
Keepsake	Aug 19	B. bark	350	Venns	Dent and Co		
Koh-i-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady F. Hastings	Aug 7	B. bark	859	German	Wm. Hargreaves		
Lady Hayes	Aug 24	B. bark	314	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lochlomond	Aug 2	B. ship	533	Morrison	Turner and Co		
Lucknow	July 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	5th prox
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sin. bk			A. R. Tilby		
Magna Bona	July 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Maria	Aug 8	Por. str	95	Sullivan	Gilman and Co	Ningpo	27th inst
Mary & Louisa	Aug 24	A. bark	496	Janes	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Marmora	Aug 16	B. bark	365	Lyall	Russell and Co		
Matanzas	Aug 3	A. bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	To-day
McLeod	June 12	B. ship	1360		H I M Government		
Melbourne	Aug 7	Ha. bk	372	Tessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	July 24	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Moneka	July 21	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	cld 21st
Mountain Wave	Aug 5	A. ship	653	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	Early
Naboh	June 25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves	Swatow	cld 21st
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Ocean Gem	Aug 18	B. bark		Cubbine	Blain, Tate and Co		
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Omar Pascha	July 31	B. bark	398	Perkins	Captain	Swatow	cld 22d
Palembang	Aug 2	B. bark	349	Morrison	A. R. Tilby		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Phantom	Aug 5	A. ship	1174	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Pleiades	Aug 13	A. ship	1172	Winslow	Frazar and Co		
Podesta	Aug 18	Ha. bk	346	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Prins Hendrik	July 11	Du. bk	340	Verpool	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	cld 17th
Pursuit	Aug 3	A. bark	603	Sanford	Olyphant and Co	Kanagawa	27th inst
Reinhardt	Aug 8	A. bark	437	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Rocke	Frazar and Co		
Riccardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	H I M Government		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co	*Repairing*	
Rose Brothers	Aug 12	Fr. sh	474	Morin	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
San Francisco	Aug 10	Ha. bk	404	Störtebecker	Siemssen and Co		
Sea Witch	Aug 3	B. bark	373	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Senator	July 13	s.-o. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Stad Enschade	July 21	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	Early
Standard	Aug 13	B. bark	373	Walshan	Lindsay and Co		
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1435	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Repairing*	
Thor	Aug 18	Da. bg			Geo. Barnet and Co		
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship			Order		
Troy	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co	Amoy	
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 6	B. ship	549	Perrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wandering Jew	Aug 24	A. ship	1139	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
Wellington	Aug 24	B. bark	412	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	H I M Government		
Wilhelm Kirchner	Aug 19	Old. bk	320	Meneke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Windeck	Aug 19	Rus. sch	260	Von Rittern	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Wynaud	Aug 17	B. ship		Reid	Fletcher and Co		
Ziegari	July 21	B. str.	167	Byrne	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.

[90 *Merchant Vels.*] * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1859, *to* 30th *June*, 1860.

Destination.	Black Tea. lbs.	Green Tea lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,491	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240		240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw: *China*	Raw: *Japan*	*Throwns*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.	750	.. Hongkong ..	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.	450	.....do.....	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	.....London ..	22		5	27	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.	481	.....Hongkong ..	1,564	188	8	2,040			1
.. 18	Formosa, str.	450	.....do.....	2,295	204	3	2,502			
Cld. 23	Challenger,	698	.....London ..	3,710	14	7	3,731	4		

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* the UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,007	490,651	34,607	7,088			2,376	44,701	130,815	219,286	709,937
Cld. 23	*Challenger,*	698	London,						55,619									357,226

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs

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NEXT week we shall be enabled to lay before our readers a very interesting account of a late visit to the Court of the veritable Tai-ping-wang himself at Nan-king, by which some better idea may be formed of the value of their religious professions, than we have hitherto been enabled to gain from the accounts given by recent visitors to Soochow and other parts of the adjacent country in the possession of the Insurgents.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW WORK BY THE KAN WANG, COUSIN OF THE INSURGENT CHIEF, AND CHIEF MINISTER.

(Continued.)

TWENTY-FIVE MEASURES OF REFORM.

7. Offices for despatches, letters and newspapers.

Post-houses should be established for official despatches; letter offices for the correspondence of private individuals, and news-offices for communicating intelligence of recent events, and the market prices of articles, all which must be prepared with perfect honesty and truth. If letters be lost or enclosures of money, or if false statements are published, punishments must be awarded according to the gravity of the offence.

The post-houses for official despatches must be erected by the government. The other offices recommended should be set on foot under the superintendence of the principal owners of property by means of a rate, after memorializing those in authority and obtaining permission so to do.

Where newspapers are printed and sold on the spot they should be issued daily; when circulated over a wide tract of country they should be weekly, and if they extend through a province they should be monthly. The place and time of publication with the price and the publisher's name should be duly notified.

8. Inspection of government expenditure.

The expenditure of money and grain in the treasuries and granaries of all cities to pay salaries of officers and other charges, should be reported monthly by officers specially appointed. If bribes be taken by any official to the amount of even a single cash the offender must be punished.

9. Local duties on trade.

In every market town a just and faithful magistrate should be appointed to superintend trade and customs. Every week the sums collected should be given into the city to which the town is attached. Beside the sums applied for necessary expenditure in the town itself, should there be any private appropriation of public money, it must be punished.

10. Assistance to the distressed.

Societies of the scholars and people should be established for the relief of those in distress. Those who have wealth and respectability should conduct the affairs of such societies, humbly seeking to imitate the kind hearted beneficence of the Heavenly Father and Heavenly Brother. Aid should be given with a willing mind for the relief of the victims of calamity, and for education, the care of foundlings and so forth.

In regard to gifts in money and clothing, they should not be indiscriminate, to buy a good name by alms-giving. Unprincipled men would in this case look for money to support them without labour, a result which would be mischievous. Work should be assigned them and the gifts of charity distributed to them as wages. But when they are sick and homeless, money may be freely given them.

10. Hospitals.

Hospitals should be established for the sick. Men of property and respectability should combine for this object and imitate the holy love of the Heavenly Father and Heavenly Brother.

Medical officers should first be thoroughly examined as to their qualifications, and their incomes should be derived not from the patients, but from those who superintend the affairs of the hospital.

12. Village Magistrates.

In villages magistrates should be appointed. Men of good moral character should undertake this office. By them should be regulated the affairs of the villages and the movements of the soldiers belonging to their localities.

13. Village Police.

Soldiers should be appointed in villages proportionate in number to the population. By day they should see to it, that the streets before every house be swept clean and watered, to prevent disease from accumulations of filth. They should also convey thieves and all those concerned in fights and robberies, with the witnesses of their crimes, to the Magistrates. Witnesses guilty of perjury should receive the punishment due to the crime they have falsely charged on any one.

By night, should the place where they are stationed be lost to an enemy, only those in charge at the time should be held responsible. Should their force be insufficient to resist the enemy they should not be considered to have failed in their trust. Provision should be made for healing the wounded and burying the dead, also for the support of widows.

14. Treatment of the families of criminals.

The wives and children of criminals should not be held guilty, unless confessedly and clearly partners in the crime. They should be well treated and kindness be shewn them, to induce them to lead a virtuous life. To involve them in the punishment of their parents is to drive them into rebellion.

15. Prohibition of infanticide.

The destruction of male and female children should be forbidden. When the means of supporting them are wanting, they may be adopted by persons who have no children, but must not be viewed as slaves. They may also be entrusted to foundling hospitals. Infanticide should be regarded as a punishable crime.

In foreign countries insurance is practised. Houses, life, property, ships, &c., are guaranteed against loss by fire or water. A carefully estimated sum is paid annually to the person who undertakes the risk. Should the accidents, against which security is purchased, occur, the amount of loss is paid by the undertaker, who however makes a gain in all cases where no accident happens. When a man loses his life his parents and family have something to depend upon, and when property is unexpectedly destroyed, total loss is prevented.

The sale of children is forbidden by law in foreign countries. If parents sell their children it is for a present profit. They little think that they cause them to enter on a life-long slavery, entail dishonour on their ancestors, and *prevent their posterity from serving* their country should they be men of extraordinary powers. Instead of serving their country, such persons become an injury to it. Children should rather be introduced into the service of the rich as servants, and not be sold as slaves, which excites the scorn of other countries. Girls whose parents cannot support them should become servants in families, and afterwards be honestly married.

16. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks, tobacco and opium.

Intoxicating drinks, with opium, and all species of tobacco should be prohibited to persons in official positions, and afterwards to the people generally. The field cultivation of the plants that produce these article should be forbidden, and the passage of boats, or larger vessels laden with them should be stopped. Foreign opium should not be allowed to pass the Custom House. If it be smuggled the smugglers should be punished with death.

17. Suppression of Temples and Monasteries.

The inmates of these establishments who have already taken the vows should be obliged to return to common life. Their books should be burnt, their buildings changed into churches, (li-pai-t'ang) and the property attached be applied to the establishment of hospitals for the sick, and similar charitable objects. This would be to rescue the people from the path of darkness into the kingdom of light.

18. Suppression of stage plays, heathen feasts and sacrificial services.

In prohibiting plays, heathen feasts, and sacrificial services, the heart's deception must first be corrected. The money subscribed for these ceremonies should be appropriated for hospitals, orphan institutions, refuges, and schools, which are all really beneficial to the people.

19. Suppression of geomancy.

The deceptions respecting the male (Yang) and female (Yin) principles, and the eight malignant influences (Pah-shah), should be removed from the popular mind. In celebrated mountains and rich forests there are to be found gold and the other metals, as well as coal and various precious commodities. At present they are hidden in the earth because statements are made and believed regarding vapours and noxious influences as rendering it unsafe to seek for them. Let each man think whether the value of geomancy is to be compared with that of the treasures hidden in the earth? Alas, that the earth with these treasures in it for thousands of years should not be opened!

20. Suppression of the nine useless professions and of idleness.

N.B.—The nine useless profession are quackery, divination, astrology, fortune-telling, exorcism, Buddhist, and Taoist priesthood, nuns, divining from characters.

Those persons who practise magic, *divination*, geomancy, and so forth, deceive the people by doctrines of an evil tendency and hurt the public morals. They should be permitted to return to some honourable calling. Their books and papers containing mischievous doctrines should be burnt. Those persons who do not work six hours a day, even if belonging to rich and honourable families, are idle persons. Their parents and elder brothers with the old men of their neighbourhood, should present them for inquiry, and they should be expelled the region where they reside, to prevent the growth of idleness amidst the population. Idleness encourages the lusts of the heart, while industry, mental and bodily, increases men's power, so that they can do more than they could accomplish before.

The Heavenly Father punished our first ancestors by causing him in the sweat of his brow to eat bread, in order that by industry he might strengthen and support the bodily frame, and prevent the springing up of sinful thoughts.

21. Building of houses.

Houses will be strong, lofty and spacious, according to the means of the persons occupying them. Sculpture and other ornaments should not be allowed, because this would be to imitate the royal palace and hall of audience. Houses should be square and regular, and geomancy should not be permitted. Roads and streets should not be made crooked from the wish of individuals. They need not be altered if already crooked, but those which are to be newly constructed should be straight, and so also old houses and roads when repaired should accord with this rule.

22. Officers to report on losses by inundations.

Officers should be appointed to examine into the extent of injuries to productive lands by the action of water. When the loss is great the public treasury should assist the sufferers. When it is of moderate extent the contributions of the people will be sufficient. The plans for buildings and divisions of land should be formed by these officers. Should they receive bribes, information should be given by the people, and punishment awarded, with loss of rank and emoluments.

23. Hospitals for the maimed, the blind, the deaf, and the dumb.

In these institutions those who have property can provide for their own wants; the poor look to the benevolent for support. In such cases teachers should be appointed to instruct them in music, penmanship, arithmetic, poetry, and essay writing, so that their powers may not be wasted.

24. Hospitals for orphans, widows, and those without relatives.

There should be institutions for the benefit of orphans, widows, and those who are without relatives. Benevolent men should subscribe for the support of such persons. The young should be trained in book-learning, and practise the art of poetry making and penmanship. Those who die should well cared for in regard to their burial; for the poor and dispirited, who were once of use in the world, should be treated kindly when their working days are past.

25. Prohibition of favouritism and bribery.

Private visits to magistrates should be strictly forbidden, in order to prevent the sale of official posts. Sons, brothers, and friends, all have their special duties and their suitable emoluments. Each of them has his own powers, and must exert them in order to advance in life. He must become known for ability, and make himself a reputation. By no means must he by private interest gain promotion, and bring dishonour on the magistracy. Official promotion is properly the advancement of the wise and virtuous for the good of the state. It is found in the performance of duty. In addition to the emoluments of his office, *how can any official person covet bribes?* Such cases should be investigated, and the briber and the bribed be both condignly punished.

The foregoing recommendations are intended to mark out a method for the imitation of wise laws and institutions. They are adapted to promote the virtues and check the vices which are found in the human character. If the high and the low could thus act punishments would be unnecessary. Yet, even if a rapid reform should take place in the country, there must be not a few disobedient and vicious people, for whom punishments need to be enacted.

III. REFORMATION OF PUNISHMENTS.

(Hing hing.)

1. Treatment of prisoners.

Prisoners for crimes not capital should be well treated. Food and clothing should be supplied them. The name of their crime should be inscribed on their dress. They should be set to re-pair roads. Two or three prisoners should be chained together by one foot. Their keepers should be provided with whips and swords while watching them. Light crimes should be punished with transporistion to another district. Those of a graver kind should be visited with banishment to another prefecture or province. The term of banishment should be proportioned to the offence.

The object of the punishment should be to produce shame in the prisoner's mind, and to prevent the repetition of crime, with the ultimate aim of producing a reformation in his character. Mercy and severity can thus be made to coexist even in the punishment of crime.

2. On the Sixth Commandment.

The Sixth Commandment says,—"Thou shalt not kill," for the Heavenly Father will punish sin in the future state, and therefore men should not be put to death in the present life.

But the Heavenly King (T'ien wang) is appointed by the Heavenly Father to rule mankind, and therefore, when men transgress, there need be really no punishment awarded by the ruling power. He who meets with punishment is not put to death by man; he rather, by his criminal act, binds himself, and asks the Heavenly Father to punish him. Although it is so, yet those in power may not neglect themselves to instruct those who have committed crimes.

3. Death by hanging.

Those guilty of capital crimes should be suspended from a gallows. The neck of the criminal should be placed in a noose, with the feet on a footboard. He should then be drawn up, and the footboard being removed, be left to fall, and die from strangulation.

The crime, with its circumstances, and the date of its perpetration, should first be proclaimed, that the lookers on may be impressed with a salutary fear.

In this way there is an approach to a strict following out of the second commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

The ten commandments embrace the sins of the heart before being committed in act. The laws of a nation control only the outward acts of men. Lest crimes should multiply, the people must be first instructed in the Ten Commandments, and afterwards be ruled by the law of the land in harmony with those commands. Certainly men are not to be put to death without previous instruction. If this system be carried out, those taught will have a sense of shame and will become changed in character.

J. E.

SHANGHAI, *August 20th*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—A disgusting specimen of mandarin brutality and ferocity was seen on the City walls yesterday by several foreigners.

In Captain Osbornes interesting paper "The Chinese and the outer barbarians" in the first number of the Cornhill Magazine, he quotes the following paragraph from Lord Malmesbury's despatch of the 14th June 1858, relative to the occupation of Canton by the Allies.

"It will be a disgrace to the allied powers if "they do not prevent such enormities as are "practised in the prisons of Canton."

What would Lord Malmesbury have said could he only have been at this port during the past few months, when, the City being virtually in the hands of the Allies, they have permitted still greater enormities to be committed than those alluded to by his Lordship, in countenancing the indiscriminate slaughter that has lately taken place by the mandarins, at times even under the shadow of the British ensign; and what is the universally expressed opinion on this subject by every TRUE ENGLISHMAN?

OUR VOLUNTEER CORPS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—At the present time Volunteers, both at home and abroad, occupy so much of the public attention that I hope you will consider this letter *à propos*, and find a space for it in your widely circulated journal.

At home, *i.e. of course* in England, the assistance of Volunteers for the better protection of the country was only hinted at when thousands flocked to the standard, and volunteering became the fashion. Let me ask, did any of those thousands ever expect to be put in battle array, and meet with an untimely but military and glorious death? It must be supposed that many did, and are even now willing to lay down their lives in defending their country; but how many did the uniform attract? 'Tis impossible to tell, but time may prove them: let me, for the present purpose, consider them as a body, and as such they have elicited the praise of our Queen and our country. Give them the *dressy* ones the benefit of the doubt.

Under what different circumstances was our corps enrolled! Who would have thought when attending the Public Meeting a fortnight since, after listening to the nervous and contradictory speeches of our betters—no, we will not call them our betters, for in Shanghai we do not thus consider them, but say those who take the lead in public matters—who would have thought that we should to day boast of such gallant protectors? On that occasion the proposition that a Volunteer Corps should be formed was negatived, and why? Because the *last* speaker disapproved of such a movement. Every speaker was applauded, and the last one carried away the mind of the Meeting.

I fear our present brave corps would have found it difficult to creep into existence had not one indefatigable member of our society, by his earnestness, obtained the consent of that changeable meeting, that a committee of gentlemen, whom he named, should have the power to form a Volunteer Corps if they deemed it necessary. Fortunately for our model settlement, they so consider it, and with true spirit did they at once make a commencement. Now, Sir, let us see wherein consists the difference between Volunteers in England and Volunteers in Shanghai. The danger was at hand—the Rebels were amongst us—we saw them daily, yet know them not! In Messrs Lindsay and Co.'s compound the foreign residents were invited to attend, and those who had the courage, signed their names, and thus bound themselves to do military duty. Was there a rush towards the paper—an eagerness to sign? At first there was, but of all those assembled, only seventy-six were found brave enough to enrol themselves, and some of these hesitated while they signed.

Other meetings were called, drills commenced and all necessary arrangements were made in earnest. How many to-day can the Corps call its members? Will you believe it, Sir, out of a community of over 350 only 150 have been found brave enough to take care of barricades? a gallant few?

Many are the excuses for not becoming a volunteer. Compounds and servants must be watched,—some have valuables they wish personally to take care of in the hour of danger, whilst others undoubtedly show their fear and *smaller heart.*

Now, let me again ask, Are there seekers of uniform and show in *our* corps? I should say decidedly no. That they may be distinguished from their fellows of the "smaller heart," the valiant few have thought of uniformity of dress, and a simple tunic of common material has been selected, but this *is* a laudable pride.

Your readers may possibly enquire what have those "braves" yet done to merit such eulogy. I would answer let them enquire of those who have seen the sentries on their night watch, seen his comrades sleeping in a godown or outhouse, seen them at 5 A.M. returning weary to their homes. It is an honour to be an M. S. V. C.

In days gone by, Shanghai boasted of a Volun-Corps, the only one I believe that has ever been under fire. A tablet in the church, in memory of some who then gallantly lost their lives, is all that remains to tell of that noble band. Will this corps also be disbanded in the time of peace? Let us hope not. Let the community request them still to remain a force. Let the Municipal Council pay all their expenses, buy them rifles in England, and so encourage this military spirit.

Shanghai, August 24th, 1860. N.

SHANGHAI, 23*d August*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—There is perhaps no proverb more familiar to our ears, than that which refers to "new brooms," &c., and, as I find myself placed within this category, I am reluctant that "A very plain spoken man," &c., who made his first appearance in your columns on Tuesday last, should carry off *all* the honors to be won in, what may be termed, *the battle of the lamps.* Like our lively friends the French, I claim, in the storming of this battery of darkness, to be at least "half an hour" before him.

I landed at Shanghai at night time, and the absence of anything approaching to street lighting, was made the more apparent to me, when placed in juxta-position with the brilliant illuminations of the lamps on the Bund.

The lamps were lighted, but these tiny, scarcely-twinkling street stars seemed, as our great poet observes, "to shine like good deeds in this naughty world."

The Chairman of the Municipal Council, I am sure, will bear me out in saying, that this was the first "dark spot" in our social system, I brought under his notice, and as I am very desirous that men's minds should become familiarized with the remedy I seek to apply to it, I can have no hesitation in attempting to enlighten "A plain spoken man," &c. on the subject.

I propose nothing less than the placing every portion of this settlement—with the support and approbation of its inhabitants—under the blazing influence of gas. With this view, I have written by the last mail to two very influential persons in Melbourne for full information on every portion of this subject, together with the extent of assistance we may command from that quarter. At the proper season, I shall be prepared to recommend it to the public on three distinct grounds. 1st. As a source of profitable investment; 2nd. On the score of economy; and 3rdly. as the best means for the repression of crime in the public thoroughfares.

Capitalists may urge that there are more profitable channels through which their Sycee may flow. No one, however, will doubt my second proposition or display the hardihood to deny my last. Gas, it can be shewn, has done more to abolish the deeds of darkness in St. Giles', than the policeman's *baton.*

I refrain, in the absence of the information referred to, to enter upon any detailed exposition of the benefits likely to accrue to this settlement by the adoption of this scheme, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that gas has succeeded not only in Melbourne and the smaller Towns of Victoria, where labor of all descriptions is, perhaps, six times as dear as it is here, but that it will be found in their most distant and obscure suburbs, where it has usurped the office of the time honored tallow candle.

I pause here for the present, and agreeing, as I do, with your unknown correspondent on the necessity for reform, though certainly not in the time, the temper, or the taste in which he advocates it, I may be permitted to indulge in the hope, that I may reckon, in the day of trial, on his cordial support, and that his name, divested of all superfluous matter, may be found radiant on the share list, a bright token to unborn generations of the deep interest taken in the permanent prosperity of this thriving settlement by your very plain spoken and intelligent correspondent.

EDWIN PICKWOAD.

SHANGHAI, *August* 22*d*, 1860.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion as to the state of things looking at it as I do from an outside and entirely disinterested point of view, in the hope that some more influential people may see it in the same light, and thereby lead to some local improvements imperatively called for, and the results of which cannot fail to unshackle the commerce of Shanghae from many of the fetters with which it is at present bound.

Our position is simply this—we are at open war with the Imperialist government, and now we have committed ourselves with the Rebels who are also at war with the same government—the enormous revenues of this place are collected by us to supply the sinews of war to our own enemies—we are suffering our trade to be unjustifiably interfered with and restricted to such places as a government, too weak to defend either themselves or us, may graciously allow.

Now is the time or never to declare that we shall not allow this kind of thing to go on; if the revenue of the Customs is to be collected let it be so by our own government, and go first towards throwing up defences which will make this place almost impregnable, next, towards defraying the expenses of the war. Let Woosung be abolished with all the inconvenience attending it, and let the opium ships be moved up here at once—every owner of opium is interested in this question, and by doing so we shall at once show the Chinese government that we are no longer to be trifled with.

Nothing venture, nothing have, is an old and somewhat trite saying, yet the principle involved in it obtains in all its force to this day—in all our relations with the Chinese government whenever and wherever we have dared to take, there and there only have we obtained what we wanted—wherever the reverse of this policy has ruled there also have the restrictions of the Chinese been imposed; it is high time that we take a nobler line, our fathers did so before us, why should we be behind them in courage to assert, what we have more power than they had to enforce.'

I hope no Englishman has passed into the city without a blush, and a lingering feeling to tear down the miserable *supporters!!* to our noble Union Jack, which grace the gateway, if there be any that have, I have no sympathy with them, nor do I believe they can have any with those colors which have always displayed themselves on the side of freedom and honour.

ANGLO-SAXON.

As we were about going to press the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu* arrived rather earlier than anticipated, with the English Mails of 4th and 10th July.

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